

## THORNE'S

No. 4,  
OLD VAT  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House  
of Lords and House of Com-  
mons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong

## SENTENCED ARTIST.

Hansi's Story of German Plot.

A strange story of a German attempt to kidnap Hansi, the famous Asian caricaturist, is related in the "Figaro." It will be remembered that M. Hansi was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Leipzig in connection with the publication of a number of sketches which the German authorities regarded as derogatory to their own interests in Alsace.

M. Hansi crossed the frontier on July 14, and visited Reims to witness a review, and whilst there, accepted an invitation to remain for the night on condition that some one should take him back to his home next morning.

According to M. Hansi's own story, the following morning German agents drove up to his hotel in a motorcar, and represented that they had been asked to do so by his friends. The artist, however, recognized one of the occupants of the car, and declined to get into it. "Observe," he says, "I should now be in a Russian cell."

## OUTPUT OF GOLD IN KOREA.

Gradual Increase.

The greater part of the gold bullion produced in Korea is exported to Osaka through the agency of the Bank of Korea, for minting by the Government Mint there. The quantity of gold bullion thus disposed of is generally on the increase, says the Seoul Press, during 1910 gold bullion, 1,580 kwan 576.20 monme in weight (1 kwan=160 monme; 1 monme=.1325 ounces) was exported and made into coins valued at ¥7,593.81. It decreased the following year to 1,561 kwan 537.79 monme, which was made into coins valued at ¥7,898.28, and further decreased in 1912, to 1,448 kwan, 784.51 monme, valued at ¥7,233.828. In 1913, however, it increased to 1,740 kwan 248.57 monme, and was minted into coins valued at ¥8,000,862. As for the present year, up to June last 79 kwan 181.35 monme of gold was gathered and sent to Osaka, and ¥4,484,607 worth of coins minted from it. Generally speaking, a greater quantity of gold is gathered in Korea in the six months ending December than in the six months preceding. This is principally due to weather.

As above mentioned during 1911 and 1912 the output showed some decrease, but this was of a purely temporary nature, being the outcome of a flood which greatly hindered the work of miners, and so decreased the output at Wonsan and Samsu gold mines, the two large gold mines in Korea. In 1911, an improvement was introduced in the method of refining, and this increased the quantity of gold won. In 1912, gold mining at Changgong, Wonsan and Samsu in North Pyongdo had been hindered by new machinery installed or enlargements made. Along with this, several mining magnates in Japan, including Mr. Yabuuchi, Mr. Yashikawa and Mr. Fujita secured a concession for working gold mines in Korea, and it will be seen that the output of gold in the peninsula will gradually increase.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to give pleasant relief. It not only cures a cold and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787'x88'x34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

14-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic PULLING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Cables, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN L. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.

Managerial Manager has been between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK" Telephone No. 215.

## "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

"Special terms 30% reduction for Volunteers and all men in uniform."

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

678

## NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter.  
Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely  
Best Imported. None Better quality made.  
75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY CLASS  
RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

WATKINS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST SCRIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:-  
Certificate for 50 Shares Nos. 401/450

[Exclusive in the name of] JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the U.S. designed for the Payment of the sum of \$212.50 (Dollar Two Hundred and Twelve and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25 (Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Under-signed within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

E. OARPHALL.

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1820.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, of Iron and

Foundry (also Importers). General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and

37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of

Central Market) Telephone No. 517.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midday.  
SPECIAL CARS for arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON

General Managers.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. "HONGKONG" 8 A.M. "HONGKONG"

3 P.M. "KINSHAN" 3 P.M. "KINSHAN"

#### SUNDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

5 P.M. "FATSHAN"

Single Fare by Night Steamer 8 6/10

Return Fare by Night Steamer 16 0/0

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4 0/0

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8 0/0

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamer from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" S.S. "TAISHAN"

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

#### FAKES AN USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONGKONG"

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.30 P.M.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and S.S. "NANING" 569 Tons.

One of the above ships leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the other days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTIAN" and "SANKU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-LEADING REPUTATION for OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

## WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED BARK.

## SARSAPARILLA

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

H. WILKINSON, DIST. PRICE & Co., A. N. WILKINSON & Co., Ltd.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

## Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## "NESTOR"

## Sanitary Fluid.

## Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 50 CENTS

PER GALLON TEN 12-00

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## BOURNVILLE COCOA



The Cocoa with the most delicious flavour.

Made by Cadbury's from the finest Cocoa

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1907.

## CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(Established 1864)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

## MACGREGOR'S V.O.S. and LIQUEUR WHISKIES.

REALLY SOUND WHISKIES at a REASONABLE PRICE.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADJACENT TO VICTORIA D.P.

Adjoining the Railway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max

Telegraphic Add: "Peakful"

P. O. FRANKER

Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.

Sell-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private Bath-rooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading, and Writing Rooms.

PERFECT SANITATION.

Under Personal Management of

O. B. OWEN, Proprietor.







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 Auctioneers to the Government.  
 AND ADMIRALTY.  
 General Auctioneers  
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 General Brokers.  
 PROPRIETORS  
 "TO-KWA-WAN"  
 COAL STORAGE.  
 Cables used:  
 A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
 AL. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.  
 Telegraphic Address  
 MERION HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 THE Undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on  
**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,**  
 the 11th & 12th September, 1914,  
 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,  
 at their Sales Room, No. 8,  
 Des Vaux Road, Corner  
 of Lee Hock Street,  
 A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS.**  
 JUST ARRIVED FROM HONGKONG.  
 Comprising:  
 Chinese Porcelain of every description,  
 Brackets, Brasses, etc., etc., of the Sung,  
 Ming, Kanghi, Yungchen, Kienlung and  
 Tzongdynasties.  
 Also:  
 A number of valuable Chinese Paintings  
 and Engravings, Embroideries, Jadestone  
 Ornaments, Old Pekinese Lacquerware, Ware,  
 Amber Beads, Ivory, etc., etc., etc.  
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
 On view Thursday, 10th September.  
 The Undersigned have been authorized  
 to refund purchase money if not found  
 satisfactory within one week.  
 Terms:—As usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
 Auctioneers.  
 Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914.



**PARIS TOILET**  
 No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
 (UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE).

THE Leading LADIES' & GENTLE-  
 MEN'S HAIRDRESSING  
 SALOONS IN THE EAST.  
 Manufacturers of SEVES DES ALPES,  
 pronounced by those who use it the best  
 hairwash to prevent the falling out of hair.  
 J. O. SCIPES, Proprietor.  
 Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913.

**CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.**  
 GENERAL IMPORT &  
 EXPORT.  
 CANTON  
 LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries**  
 Foot and Shoes.  
 Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,  
 Clockwork Ware.  
 Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.  
 Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
 order by our own tailors.  
 Large quantities of Chinese Silks and  
 Foreign Goods at very description.  
 All goods sold at reasonable Prices.  
 The Cheapest and best place in Canton &  
 Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
 Goods.  
 301 PAT POO STREET,  
 CANTON  
 Tel. No. 400.  
 Nos. 23 & 25, Des Vaux Road  
 and No. 1, Canton Road Central.  
 Tel. No. 41.  
 Hongkong.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
 CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE  
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**THERAPION No. 3**  
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**THERAPION No. 4**  
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**THERAPION No. 5**  
 CURE FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE  
**THERAPION No. 6**  
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**THERAPION No. 7**  
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**HAVE YOU USED**  
**KAMINIA OIL?**  
 (Registered.)  
**The World's Favourite Hair Oil.**  
 For beautifying and increasing the growth of the  
 hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to  
 its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and  
 lustrous, and for keeping the hair cool and  
 refreshed. No other hair oil can approach it in  
 perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and  
 charming perfume.  
**TEST IT FREE.**  
 A sample phial will be sent free of  
 charge to all who write for it.  
 Can be had from all Universal Providers and  
 other principal dealers in the Colony or from the  
 sole agent Choo Chuk Wan, No. 8, Yee Wo  
 Street, Hongkong.  
 Sole Proprietors:—  
**KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,**  
 Bombay, India.

**BRITAIN'S POSITION.**  
**DANGERS OF ISOLATION.**  
 An Opinion Before the War.

On July 31st, the Times discussed  
 Great Britain's position in the event of  
 a general outbreak of hostilities in Europe.  
 We quote the article in full:—  
 "The question is today on all lips:  
 'What course shall England pursue  
 should a general European war break  
 out?' Prudence, passion, or ignorance of  
 the fundamental conditions of our  
 national freedom inspire divergent answers.  
 It is therefore necessary to consider in  
 the cold light of historical fact and of  
 modern the actual terms of the problem  
 before making up our minds as to the  
 course to be pursued.  
 At moments of supreme peril nations,  
 like individuals, are best guided by the  
 impulse that is strongest in human beings:  
 the instinct of self-preservation. It is  
 well that this should be so; for none  
 but interest instinctively recognized as  
 vital can carry a people through a life-  
 and death struggle.  
 The first principle of all British for-  
 eign policy is recognition of the fact  
 that England, though an island, forms  
 part of Europe. Forgetfulness of this  
 simple fact has in the past had disastrous  
 consequences. Without reverting to the  
 war of 1870, when England, by abandon-  
 ing France to her fate, allowed her to  
 be dismembered, and has ever since paid  
 the cost in the growing burden of inter-  
 national armaments, it is necessary only  
 to remember the position held by Great  
 Britain at the end of the South African  
 War. The policy of the late Lord Salisbury  
 had been one of splendid isolation.  
 When disaster overtook us in  
 South Africa we were without a friend  
 on the Continent, and were only saved  
 from attack by a European coalition  
 because the Emperor of Russia declined  
 to sanction such a policy, and because  
 the question of Alsace-Lorraine formed  
 an insuperable obstacle to military and  
 naval co-operation against us by Ger-  
 many and France.  
 A WISE OUT POLICY.  
 The policy of "splendid isolation"  
 became a military and political impos-  
 sibility, unless we were prepared to so  
 strengthen our Army and our Navy as  
 to be able to defy any attack or combi-  
 nation of attacks by land and sea. King  
 Edward recognized this fact, and with  
 the advice of his Ministers sought to  
 diminish the number of our potential  
 enemies on the Continent. Contrary to  
 many interested or mistaken assertions,  
 neither he nor Lord Lansdowne ever  
 conceived the policy of making friends  
 in Europe as a policy of aggression.  
 The first step in this policy had little  
 reference to Europe. It consisted in  
 the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902.  
 But this was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance  
 that led directly to the Anglo-French  
 Entente of 1904. During 1903 England  
 strove, as she is striving now, to prevent  
 war, by urging Russia to come to terms  
 with Japan. France also sought to re-  
 strain her ally, lest entanglement in the  
 Far East should render Russia incapable  
 of supporting France in Europe. Russian  
 support was indispensable to France, who  
 had constantly been exposed to diplo-  
 matic and military pressure by Germany,  
 and had, in 1875, only been saved from  
 German attack through the intervention  
 of the Emperor of Russia and especially  
 of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria then  
 saw that the undisputed predominance  
 of Germany in Europe, and the per-  
 manent disablement of France, would  
 create for England a situation as dan-

**THE ENEMY.**  
 Anglo-French efforts failed to prevent  
 the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. Ger-  
 many, who was anxious to remove the  
 pressure of the Russian Army from her  
 eastern frontier, counteracted them.  
 When the war broke out France and  
 England were obliged quickly to decide  
 whether they would join in the war and  
 fight each other, or would agree to re-  
 main neutral and to counterbalance Ger-  
 man supremacy. They chose the latter  
 course in February, 1904. A few weeks  
 later the agreement with France, known  
 as the Entente Cordiale, turned this  
 negative agreement into a positive pact.  
 Russia is now defending a vital in-  
 terest. France, who is bound to Russia  
 by alliance, and still more by the neces-  
 sity of her European situation and  
 political independence, is compelled to  
 support Russia. England is bound by  
 moral obligations to side with France  
 and Russia, lest the balance of forces on  
 the Continent be upset to her disadvan-  
 tage and she be left alone to face a pre-  
 dominant Germany.

**BRITAIN'S VITAL INTEREST.**  
 A vital British interest is therefore at  
 stake. This interest takes two forms—  
 the general interest of European equi-  
 librium, which has been explained, and  
 the more direct interest of preserving  
 the independence of Holland, and par-  
 ticularly Belgium. The Franco-German  
 frontier along the Vosges has been so  
 furiously fortified on both sides that a  
 German or a French advance across it  
 seems improbable. The point of contact  
 between the German and French armies  
 would probably lie in or near Belgium.  
 But a German advance through Belgium  
 into the north of France might enable  
 Germany to acquire possession of Ant-  
 werp, Flushing, and even of Dunkirk  
 and Calais, which might then become  
 German naval bases against England.  
 This is a contingency which no English-  
 man can look upon with indifference.  
 A VITAL INTEREST.  
 But if it be merely a contingency,  
 why should England not wait until it  
 is realized before acting or preparing to  
 act? Because, in these days of swift  
 decision and swifter action, it would  
 be too late for England to act with any  
 chance of success after France had been  
 defeated in the north. This is why the  
 shots fired by the Austro-Hungarian guns  
 at Belgrade reverberate across the Eng-  
 lish Channel. The safety of the narrow  
 seas is a vital, the most vital, British  
 national and Imperial interest. It is an  
 axiom of British self-preservation.  
 France does not threaten our security.  
 A German victory over France would  
 threaten it immediately. Even should  
 the German Navy remain inactive, the  
 occupation of Belgium and Northern  
 France by German troops would strike a  
 crushing blow at British security. We  
 should then be obliged, alone and with-  
 out allies, to bear the burden of keeping  
 up a fleet superior to that of Germany  
 and of an Army proportionately strong.  
 This burden would be ruinous.

**HIMROD'S**  
**CURE FOR**  
**ASTHMA**  
 Over 30 years ago the late Lord  
 Beaconsfield testified to the benefits  
 he received from HIMROD'S  
 CURE, and every post brings  
 similar letters today.  
 HIMROD'S CURE FOR  
 ASTHMA  
 PREPARED FOR 40 YEARS.  
 Sold in this by all  
 Chemists and Stores  
 throughout the Country.  
 Beware of Imitations.

The instinct of self-preservation,  
 which is the strongest factor in national  
 life, therefore compels us—the efforts  
 of our Government to keep the peace  
 should fail—to be ready to strike with  
 all our force for our own safety and for  
 that of our friends.

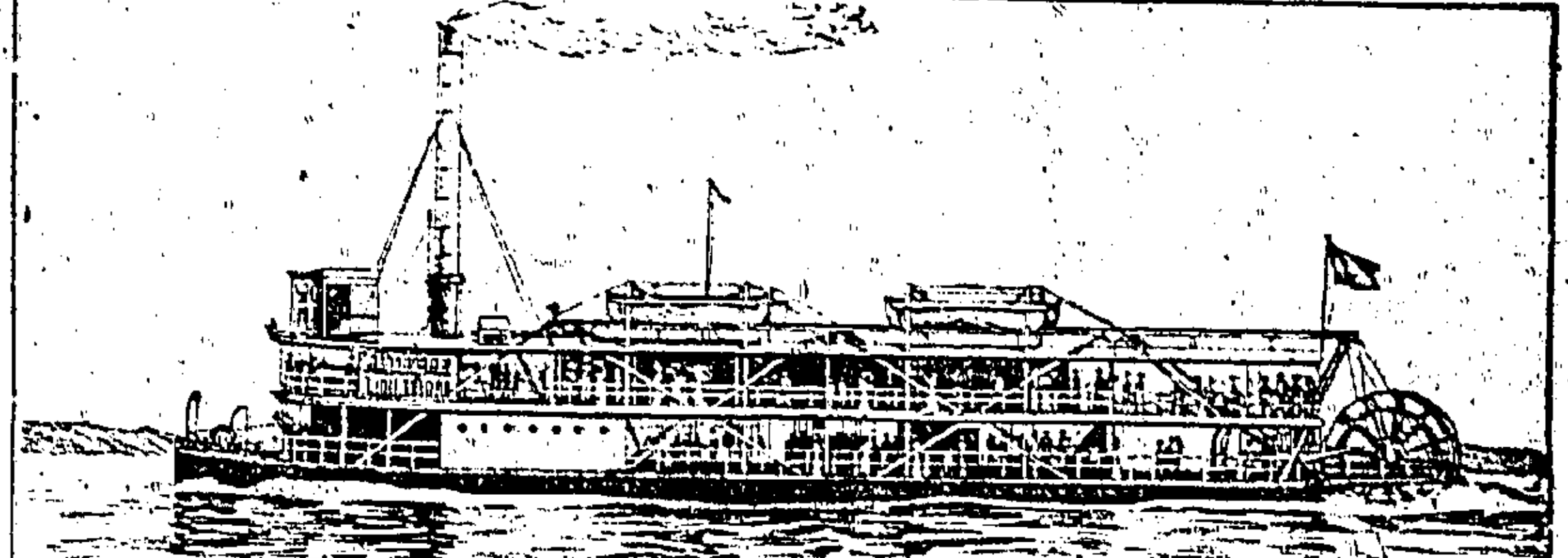
**JAPANESE PRESS ON**  
**THE SITUATION.**  
**TRADE IN WAR TIME.**

The Jiji Shimpu as an article dealing  
 with the protection of trade in war time.  
 After dwelling at some length on what  
 has been done by Great Britain and  
 other countries for the protection of  
 trade, our contemporary says that what  
 is being done is rather left undone—by  
 the Japanese Government in the same  
 direction leaves much to be desired.  
 True, Japan seems to be bent upon doing  
 everything in diplomacy and warfare  
 operations, but to the protection of trade  
 and commerce its attention appears to  
 be paid at all. This is in strange con-  
 trast to the usual attitude of the Gov-  
 ernment towards trade and industries for  
 the development of which it is under-  
 stood to be very anxious. In ordinary  
 times the Japanese Government en-  
 gages in for a large share of popular con-  
 sideration for the too liberal manner in  
 which subsidies are granted, special protection  
 is given, and encouragement afforded in  
 other sundry ways for the development  
 of trade and industries. At a time like  
 the present, when assistance is most  
 needed, however, the Government simply  
 stands aside, and is idly looking on at  
 what is happening around it. Unless the  
 Government proves itself to be equal to  
 the task, and carries out whatever mea-  
 sures of relief or protection that are  
 necessary in the circumstances, the  
 growth of trade and industries can  
 hardly be expected.  
 "Already we have had occasion," con-  
 tinues the Jiji, "to refer to the neces-  
 sity of the Government paying a portion  
 of war risks, and we would urge the  
 speedy adoption of this measure. At the  
 same time it is desirable that the Bank  
 of Japan and the Specie Bank should, by  
 more liberal than the case at present  
 in their accommodation on war risk and  
 other leading commodities be import and  
 export. Naturally Japanese attach im-  
 portance to the trade in China and Amer-  
 ica, and so it would be the duty of the  
 Government to collect all available ma-  
 terials of reference and place them at  
 the disposal of business men. The Ja-  
 panese Government has gained a reputa-  
 tion for its grandiose interference in  
 trade and industries, but curiously  
 this has not been displayed at the pre-  
 sent juncture, when it is most needed.  
 It is advisable that the authorities should  
 carry out necessary measures for the  
 protection of trade without further de-  
 lay."

**WAR AND BUSINESS MORALITY.**  
 Of course, there should be no waver-  
 ing in business morality in peace or in  
 war time, writes the Osaka Asahi, but  
 if anything it should be more strictly  
 observed when a country is in war. War  
 is liable to violently disturb the economic  
 equilibrium, and business suffers in con-  
 sequence. It would be a mean and con-  
 temptible act if at such a time certain  
 classes of people take advantage of the  
 situation, and try to profit at the ex-  
 pense of the rest of the community. The  
 most tangible effect of the war on Japan  
 has been the blow to the import trade,

**C & B POTTED**  
**MEATS.**  
**15 VARIETIES.**  
 ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.  
 GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.  
 Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal  
 conditions of cleanliness and selection.  
 IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.  
**ONE OF THE BEST OF**  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
 CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.  
 AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS  
 WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

**YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.**



YARROW'S make a specialty of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL  
 or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS. Fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a  
 considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or  
 in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.  
 For particulars apply to—  
**YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW.** (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**Chlorodyne**  
 THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
 The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS,**  
**ASTHMA,**  
**BRONCHITIS.**  
 Acts like a charm  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**  
 Chlorodyne is a Liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably  
 relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation  
 of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;  
 and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.  
 CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.  
 None Genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp."  
 Sold by all Chemists.  
 Prices in England.  
 1/11, 2/9, 4/3.  
 Sole Manufacturers:  
**L. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,**  
 London, S.E.

**KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.**

TIME TABLE.									
OUT					IN				
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	8.00	
Jung Hom	6.54	—	9.44	11.29	2.04	—	—	—	
Yau Ma Tei	6.59	—	9.50	11.36	2.09	—	—	5.22	8.07
Sha Tin	7.10	—	10.02	11.48	2.19	—	—	5.33	—
Tai Po	7.23	—	10.19	12.02	2.33	—	—	5.46	8.21
Yau Ma Tei	7.27	—	10.24	12.06	2.37	—	—	5.50	—
Yau Ma Tei	7.38	—	10.34	12.19	2.46	—	—	5.58	—
Shing Shui	7.39	—	10.37	12.22	2.50	—	—	6.01	—
Sham Chun	7.44	8.21	11.00	12.27	2.54	3.45	6.06	8.50	
Yau Ma Tei	—	11.30	5.00	—	—	—	6.45	—	

Sha Tau Kok Branch.									
OUT					IN				
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.05	8.20	12.30	3.30				
Sha Tau Kok	Arr.	7.00	9.15	1.25	4.15				

Sha Tau Kok Branch.									
OUT					IN				
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	7.10	9.25	1.45	5.10				
Sha Tau Kok	Arr.	8.10	10.25	2.45	6.10				

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**  
 Every kind of Footwear.  
**MADE TO ORDER.**  
**CHERRY & CO.,**  
 PEDDER STREET.  
 Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
 Telephone No. 49.  
 Hongkong, March 20, 1914.  
 YET'S: Free, Free, or Shew.  
 Fudoo Hadzura, Kiyoko, etc.  
 ALEXANDRA CAFE.

**LOSING WEIGHT**  
**BY THE POUND**  
 "Under Weight," a condition  
 of ill-health, shows your assimi-  
 lative powers are decreasing.  
**WATERBURY'S**  
**METABOLIZED**  
**COD LIVER OIL**  
**COMPOUND**  
 Supplies the blood with the  
 wanted ruminating and healthy  
 flesh building materials. Very  
 palatable.  
 OF ALL CHEMISTS  
 PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

**SUFFERERS FROM**  
**Skin & Blood Diseases**  
 Such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scoury,  
 Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers,  
 Glandular Swellings, Boils,  
 Pimples, Sores, Eruptions,  
 Piles, Blood Poison, Rheuma-  
 tism, Gout, &c., should at once  
 realize that outward applications, such  
 as lotions, ointments, so-called balms,  
 &c., though they may give relief for the  
 time being, DO NOT CURE. The  
 trouble lies deeper—in the blood. These  
 complaints are the result of clogging  
 impurities in the blood—and so can be  
 permanently cured only by thoroughly  
 purifying the blood.  
**CAN BE CURED**  
**ONLY BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.**  
 For cleansing the blood of all impuri-  
 ties, from whatever cause arising, there  
 is no other medicine just as good as  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture—that why in  
 thousands of cases of skin and blood  
 diseases it has effected remarkable cures  
 where all other treatments have failed.  
 "Clarke's Blood Mixture is entirely  
 free from any poison or metallic im-  
 purities, and is a good,  
 safe, and useful medicine."—Health.  
 Sold by all Chemists and Patent  
 Medicine Vendors throughout  
 the World.  
 Ask for  
**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**  
 and do not be persuaded to take  
 a substitute.  
**CLARKE'S**  
**Blood**  
**Mixture**  
**HAS CURED THOUSANDS**  
**WILL CURE YOU**



**ROBT. PORTER & CO'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**BULL DOG**  
BRAND  
**LIGHT ALE**  
IN PINTS & SPLITS  
Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing.  
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.  
SOLE AGENTS  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WM. Powell LTD.**  
TELEPHONE 646  
are now showing  
**THE MOST EXCLUSIVE**  
**NOVELTIES OF THE**  
**MOMENT IN**

**TIES, SHIRTS, SOCKS.**  
You would do well to call and inspect these goods

**WM. Powell LTD.**  
THE  
**UP-TO-DATE GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.**

**THE DIARY.**

**MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.**  
7.02 p.m.—12.45 a.m.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon.

**MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.**  
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

**MEMO. FOR MONDAY.**  
Labour Day—U.S.A.

**General Memoranda**

**TODAY, September 5—**  
2.20 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
3.45 p.m.—Sunday Board Meeting.

**YESTERDAY, September 4—**  
Admission Day—U.S.A.

**SATURDAY, September 19—**  
None—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary Meeting.

**THE CHINA MAIL**  
**TYPHOON**  
**MAP and**  
**GUIDE**

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon  
MOUNTED ON CARBONIZED AND  
TAPED FOR HANGING

**Price 40 Cents.**  
From THE CHINA MAIL, OFFICE.

**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.**  
O. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.  
Chemists and Druggists.

**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.**  
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY  
DISPENSED.

**Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.**  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Opening July 22, 1912.

**BIRTH.**  
SHENYU.—On the 5th Sept., at the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L. Suetov, a daughter.

**THE CHINA MAIL**  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1914.

**"THE LAW'S DELAYS."**

In calling attention to the delays which litigants in the Summary Court have to put up with Mr. P. W. Goldring voiced a serious public grievance. The court list is almost invariably congested, and it is a common occurrence for cases to remain upon it for weeks—sometimes months—before there is a day available for their trial. As Mr. Goldring pointed out, this is a poor plaintiff's often a great hardship, especially when there is no apparent defence to the action. Whether his suggestion for the setting apart of one day in the week as a small cause day would afford any relief is a question upon which we are not able to offer an opinion, but anything which promises to lessen the present exasperating delays is worthy at least of a trial. In a place like Hongkong, where the evidence of almost every witness has to be taken in the Bench through the medium of an interpreter, the time taken in the trial of actions is necessarily protracted; and when all the other difficulties under which the Court labours are considered, it is remarkable that the member of cases dealt with in the course of a year is so large as it is. The Puisse Judge is frequently called away, either to sit in Sessions or in the Full Court, and these frequent absences, to a large extent, account for the arrears on his list. The actions set down yesterday morning—many of them important ones in which the amount involved reached the maximum of a thousand dollars—numbered nearly seventy, and as his Lordship's diary was already made up over a week ahead, it is apparent that the end of the present list will not be reached for some weeks to come. The complaint which Mr. Goldring voiced is not by any means a new one, and if the Hongkong public was not a long-suffering one it would long ago have agitated for the appointment of an extra Judge. There would be ample employment for three courts at the present time.

**AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.**

WE notice that it is being urged by some of the leading Native newspapers, commenting on the present situation, that this is the time for Chinese capitalists to attempt some improvement in the industrial condition of the Kwangtung province. It seems that certain capitalists who have made large sums in the Straits Settlements have now returned to their native country. It is further reported that the dislocation caused by the outbreak of the war has upset affairs in the Straits that for the present there is little prospect of anything like successful business. Therefore, it is said, these wealthy men, who have money should now

set about trying to do something for the development of their native province. It is urged that they should take up with energy and intelligence the openings that are offering in mining. The work that has been done proves that it is safe to invest money in this enterprise, and as the officials in Canton and the Government at Peking wish to encourage the people to increase the country's wealth by this new industry the prospect is attractive and hopes of success very substantial. It is urged that much could be done to improve the machinery by which native grown silk is prepared for foreign markets. In this way a real improvement might be achieved and the silk of Canton once again hold its own with that grown in Japan or in any other part of China. Of course those who are interested in this development and who are urging rich Chinese to undertake it recognize that there may be little return for some time; on the other hand, as things are now there is little return for money in any case, those having it being chary of lending it to the Government. Thus ordinary business is at a standstill and is likely to be for some time to come. There seems to be some reason in the line of argument taken and we are certain that there is room for great improvement in regard to the industries mentioned. Whether this is the time to launch out in new undertakings of this kind experts must say; on the other hand, if there is money lying idle it would not seem a sensible suggestion that it be invested at this juncture as it is likely to bring in good returns when trade and commerce are again more or less normal.

**SEQUEL TO A CANTON OUTRAGE.**

Arrests at Yau-mai.

Apparatus of the articles appearing in the "China Mail" early this week reporting the arrests of eleven Chinese at a restaurant at Yau-mai our representative learnt this morning that in all six murders took place near Canton. The arrests, it will be remembered, were made by Detective Sergeant Browne and a party of Chinese detectives at the Yee Fung restaurant, where the supposed murderers were celebrating their successful escape, but the Nemesis of the law overtook them and they are at present incarcerated awaiting deportation to Canton to be dealt with by the authorities.

Previous articles in this paper indicated that there was one murder only and that it took place at a house. This, however, appears to have been incorrect. The actual story appears to be that a party of junkmen were conveying bales of costly silk to Canton, and during the trip they were attacked by men in other boats. The junkmen resisted and fired their guns which they had mounted. The pirates replied with rifles and, in the struggle, killed six Chinese. They then sank the boat and stole the silk and other valuable articles of value from the company including money.

The attack was reported to the Canton authorities who immediately acquainted the Police at Hongkong of the outrage requesting them to keep a strict look out for the miscreants.

**THE FINANCIAL POSITION.**

In spite of the gloomiest forebodings a few days ago, says the National Review (Chung Yung), the financial position is becoming distinctly brighter. The most important movement, that for a domestic loan, is taking excellent shape, and the Government feels that it can rely upon an even greater amount than was originally planned. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Liang Shih Yin, has succeeded in persuading overseas Chinese to take up bonds to the amount of \$8,000,000, whilst local Chinese will take up \$12,000,000. This gives a total of \$20,000,000, and it is expected that various ways a further sum of \$8,000,000 will be raised, so that the whole amount will be brought up to the handsome total of \$28,000,000. The doleful prognostications of the pessimists with regard to this loan are in a fair way to be falsified, for China's advantage, not only now, but hereafter, when she may need to go abroad for financial assistance, for the gifts of finance are like all other gifts, they help those who help themselves.

As yet from the loan, things financial are looking better in other directions. It was reported from Peking on the 28th that during the preceding two days Shantung and Hunan had each remitted \$500,000 to the central treasury, and that the remittance of \$800,000 was expected from Szechwan momentarily. The following are also reported: Chekiang \$200,000; Hsichang \$100,000; Hunan \$50,000; Kiangsu \$150,000; Anhwei \$200,000; Kwangtung \$150,000; Yunnan \$100,000; Chihai \$200,000; Kweichow \$300,000; and Szechwan \$300,000. These figures represent payments within the past few days, in most cases payments slightly in advance of their due date, as the central Government has been urging the exceptional funds of the time and has impressed upon the provincial authorities the necessity for prompt payment. The reports from the banks also are excellent. The Bank of China is reported as having a very substantial reserve of silver untouched, and Bank of Communications also has a substantial reserve in its treasury. There should be marked recovery in the China market all round within a very short time.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Fan Ling and the Castle Peak Islands are reported to have been damaged by the recent flood and are dangerous to traffic.

In the Government Gazette issued today it is announced that the name of Koneim Hutchinson Digby has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practice medicine in the Colony.

The death took place last evening, at the Military Hospital, of Mr. Reginald Dennis of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Mr. Dennis was a Volunteer serving in the centre section, Machine Gun Company, and only arrived in the colony from Home in May last.

A thief, who, so far, has eluded apprehension, made a remarkable haul at 70 Cause Road. He stole a box containing jewellery to the value of \$750 and clothing to the value of \$90. Another nocturnal visitor broke into the house of a Chinese at Mallah Lane and stole seven articles of jewellery valued at \$45, three bags of pearls worth \$15, and \$38 in money.

The Government Gazette, issued today, states that the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended August 31, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, was—Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China \$3,998,721, specie in reserve, \$3,000,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$22,764,871, specie in reserve \$17,500,000, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., \$1,122,821, specie in reserve, \$800,000, total average amount \$29,886,413, total amount of specie in reserve \$22,100,000.

About 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (25th ultimo) the No. 4 hold of the N.Y.K. steamer Taramaru (3,165 tons), which was lying in Osaka harbour, was found to be ablaze. Pumps were immediately set to work and the flames extinguished after the destruction of eight packages of cargo comprising woollen cloth, paper, and tinware. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have been caused by friction of the oil paper packing some goods on board through the violent movements of the steamer on account of the hard wind blowing. The damage is believed to be trifling.

**THE AMBITION OF PRUSSIA.**

A soldier who bears a household name throughout the world and who is charged with important mission by his Government, has given me his views on the international situation.

"I am astonished," he said, "that the English press with one or two notable exceptions has not grasped the meaning of the Prussian attitude towards Germany. Germany has given me his views on the international situation."

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## COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

### IN NEVADA.

BY HENRY M. JOHNS.

The boy sat on the narrow, precarious ledge, that did duty as a porch in front of the one hotel the little mining town boasted, and stared stolidly before him with deep, troubled eyes.

It was all so drearily ugly; they main street lined with branches, the roughly built houses of the miners, the rows of one-story buildings flanking the wooden sidewalk of the broad, dusty street narrowed into a road that wandered away up the side of the mountain, gorgeous with autumnal colouring; masses of clouds roiled the crimson glory of the setting sun; above the narrow canyon one creek, white and slow in the clear autumn light.

But the boy, seemingly oblivious to the beauty of the evening, sat motionless, staring straight ahead. Save when he bent forward to see into the face of some passer-by, he seemed to shrink from observation, and started nervously at each fresh explosion of boisterous mirth from within.

The door opened, and a tall, bronzed, cleanly built fellow came out and dropped down the steps to the street. Jim Burrows, Yale graduate, dead shot, and next to the sheriff of the county, wore his riding clothes like a soldier, and handled his gun with a careless ease that made those who had not seen the unerring directness of its results.

"Another robber," he growled, as he lighted his pipe. "The sheriff nodded. 'Just below the canyon.'"

"In the thick dusk of the forest edge they dismounted and fastened the burrs, then crept noiselessly through the tangle of brush and bushes bordering the narrow pass. Burrows, alert, vigilant, slid through the undergrowth with a swiftness and unerringly as a mountain lion, and drew behind a stump of laurel that commanded a view of the trail. The boy followed closely, stooping and slipping through the bushes like a shadow. Out on the trail the moon shone white and still; not even a leaf fluttered in the clear autumn night."

"Since his quick, whispered, 'Keep close to me,' following his directions to his men, Burrows had not spoken to the boy, but some magnetic current had made him keenly alive to the other's presence. They had not talked, but once, as the boy glanced beside him up the steep path, his sombrero reaching only a little higher than Burrows' shoulders, Burrows had reached out his hand reassuringly. It was strange how food he had grown of the boy—how the touch of the slim, brown fingers quickened the blood in his veins."

Silently, breathlessly, broken only by the sweet, scattered forest sounds, the minutes dragged away. A quarter of an hour—half—three-quarters—then suddenly the faintest hint of a night owl peeping below the stillness. A minute later an answering call came from the forest's edge; then another farther away, almost inaudible in the distance. Burrows' shoulders, Burrows had reached out his hand reassuringly. It was strange how food he had grown of the boy—how the touch of the slim, brown fingers quickened the blood in his veins."

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## SANITARY BOARD.

The agenda to be submitted at the next fortnightly meeting of this Board—(Tuesday next) will include the following items:—

Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will move:—

"That the members of this Board do respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Military Authorities that all employees of the Board serving either in the Hongkong Volunteers or the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves be afforded special facilities to allow them to attend to their duties properly, having regard to the vital importance of keeping the Colony in a sanitary condition at the present time."

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of August 1914.

Time-table return for the fortnight ending 15th August 1914.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 18th and 23rd August, 1914.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 18th and 2



# BY TELEGRAPH.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

## 'THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

**RUSSIANS TAKE 40,000 PRISONERS IN SEVEN DAYS.**

**IMPORTANT AUSTRIAN CITIES CAPTURED.**

**BRITISH RECRUITING EXCELLENT.**

**RUSSIANS CAPTURE LEMBERG.**

London, Sept. 4, 5.50 p.m.  
Many thousands of Austrians were killed near Lemberg, and an enormous number were taken prisoners.  
[Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is the largest town in Austria, its population according to the census of 1910 being 200,113.]

**RUSSIANS TAKE 40,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.**

London, Sept. 4, 6.05 a.m.  
The Russians repulsed and pursued the Austrian Army at Lublin, capturing a thousand prisoners and eight guns.  
Fierce fighting continued along the whole front.  
The Russians, in seven days' fighting have captured 40,000 prisoners.

Russians occupied Lemberg on Thursday.

**RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE'S DESPATCH.**

London, Sept. 4, 10.55 a.m.  
A message from Petrograd says that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in a despatch to the Tsar, says: "With extreme joy, and thanking God, I announce that General Russky's Army captured Lemberg to-day."

**ANOTHER AUSTRIAN CITY CAPTURED.**

London, Sept. 4, 10.55 a.m.  
General Brussloff has taken Holicz, on the bank of the River Dniester, Galicia. It was once the most important principality of the Ukraine.

**RECRUITING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

London, Sept. 4.  
The recruits in response to Lord Kitchener's call for men, total 250,000.

### WAR NEWS.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

With reference to Government Notification No. 229 of the 21st August, 1914, the appointment of Mr. J. W. Lee-Jones as Marshal of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, in Prince, is cancelled, and H. E. the Governor has made the following appointments in substitution thereof:—  
Commander B. R. H. Taylor, R.N., to be Marshal of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, in Prince.  
Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., to be Assistant Marshal and Mr. J. W. Lee-Jones to be Assistant Marshal and Official Accountant of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, in Prince.

#### CARGOES ON PRIZE SHIPS.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that all persons having any interest in cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring release of such cargoes or portions of cargoes, should make enquiries at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, Courts of Justice, The Crown Solicitor, equities proof of ownership and particulars as to the freight, whether paid or unpaid.

#### PATHTIC SCENES AT TSINGTAO.

Dairen, August 25th.  
The steamer Rial, which carried away 152 Japanese refugees from Tsingtao (80 men, 57 women, and 29 children, entered the port at 9.30 this morning. The men are mostly keepers of saloons, barbers, carpenters, plasterers, and the like. They are looking quite cheerful. The Japanese officials and citizens of Dairen have offered them their hospitality until their departure for home. Most of them will sail for home by the Kamo to-morrow.  
Captain Hibi, of the Rial, says that the German officials showed the greatest goodwill to the departing Japanese, offering them every possible assistance. Some Germans stood weeping on the wharf bidding farewell to their Japanese women friends. Of the 152 Japanese refugees 33 landed at Chiao-chow—Jiji.

#### THE KAISER'S APPEAL TO HIS FIGHTING MEN.

Berlin, 4th London.  
The Emperor issued an order at the beginning of the war to the German army and navy, in which he said:—  
"After forty-three years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in the Fatherland against the reckless assaults of enemies on all sides of us. That means hard fighting.  
"I am confident that the ardent warlike spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit that attacks

# BY TELEGRAPH.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

### ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Sept. 4.  
The International Commission is arranging for the insurgents' entry into Durazzo.  
The Commission assumes Government.

### WAR NEWS.

**FRENCH REWARD FOR FLAG CAPTURE.**

Paris, Aug. 6.—A substantial cash prize will go to the French soldier who captures the first German flag taken in the war. Paul Charnier, manufacturer of flags in Paris, yesterday offered a reward of 5,000 francs to the Frenchman, no matter of what rank, who wreaths away from its bearer the first German standard. He posted the money in each with a daily newspaper. Great enthusiasm was aroused by his offer. [It will be remembered that a telegram a fortnight ago reported the capture of a German standard by the French.]

### P. & O. STEAMER'S EXPERIENCES.

A passenger by the P. and O. mail steamer Majaja, which left London at the end of July, furnished to a southern contemporary some interesting details of the voyage. War broke out just before their arrival at Port Said. The Majaja, it is not far out of British, they met the German warships. Goshen and Breslau steaming westward at full speed with their decks cleared for action.

On arrival at Port Said, the informant states, they found fourteen German vessels which had been captured. One was a big liner, while the others were cargo vessels, mainly of the Hansa line. The fact that they were prizes was indicated by the White Ensign flying above the German flag.

From Suez to Colombo the Majaja travelled with lights out and the passengers had a pretty dull time. The lights in the dining saloon were only lit for dinner, during which the binder over the ports were drawn. Passengers were told to use their cabin lights as little as possible, and when doing so to adjust the ventilation blind and draw the curtains. There was no light in the music saloon, and only one, well shaded, allowed in the smoking room.

Whether these precautions were very effective is doubtful. On a bright, moonlight night a liner is a fairly conspicuous object even with its lights out, and a vessel steaming some 17 knots puts out a good deal of smoke. One amusing incident occurred in the Indian Ocean. A British vessel was sighted and when she drew near, Morse signals were exchanged. Our informant, who is able to read code, says the stranger was asked if she had seen the Majaja. The reply was: "We have seen you for the last two hours!"

More German prizes were in harbour at Aden, mainly Ha-se boats, it is believed.

### JAPANESE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

#### What Japan Will Do With Kiaochow.

The Yozudra has an interesting article on the situation. Although Harou Kato's policy is not free from clumsiness, says the Tokyo Journal, he may be said on the whole to have a more sane business sense. With regard to the phrase that Kiaochow shall be delivered to Japan "with the object of returning it to China," as stated in the ultimatum, this would require a word of explanation. It is one of the conditions of Germany's ultimatum to Germany that the lease should not be transferred to any other party. It is necessary, therefore, that the restoration of the lease should be made the primary object of Japan's demand on Germany. If Japan demanded of Germany the return of the lease, the latter would have no right to accede to Japan's ultimatum. For this reason the insertion of the phrase quoted above is as proper as it is necessary.

From China's standpoint there is reason to be thankful for Japan's attitude on the matter, so long as the Yozudra. China has declared her neutrality regarding the war in Europe, but it must be said that it is a somewhat lame declaration, in view of the fact that China is actually leasing part of her territory to one of the belligerents for warlike purposes. It may be argued that the lease of Kiaochow to Germany had been made before the outbreak of the war but this circumstance does not alter the fact that China's neutrality is an imperfect one. If China wants to carry out her declaration of neutrality to the letter, she must either ask Germany for the temporary return of Kiaochow or for the dismantling of the fortress and of the German warships in the Bay. Without this action on the part of China, her declaration of neutrality must be regarded as a rather hollow one.

In such circumstances, when the threat of warlike action is extended to the Far East, and the allied forces to attack China, too, if necessary, inasmuch as the latter is giving assistance to Germany. A similar attitude will hold good when Japan and Great Britain take concerted action against Germany. Knowing as Japan does that China has no power to enforce what she may desire, Japan's action against Germany is analogous to doing what she herself is unable to do. China's neutrality will become really effective only after the dismantling of Kiaochow has been carried out, and for this reason China has cause to be grateful for what Japan is doing.

When Germany has surrendered to Japan, it follows as a matter of course she would return it to China, proceeds the Yozudra. No one can tell, however, whether a hitch may occur in this arrangement. But one thing is certain, and that is that Japan's attitude on Kiaochow to China will not do so without compensation. The lease of Kiaochow, fixed for 25 years, has scarcely run 20 years, and it is only natural that China should pay compensation for the rights restored to her for the remainder of the lease.

### COUNT WITTE'S PROPHECY.

According to a telegram received here from St. Petersburg, Count Witte, who has arrived at Brindisi from Paris, says that the war will last for three months, and will end in the utter destruction of Germany.

According to a message to Vladivostok, about sixty shots were fired by the German artillery in a bombardment of Algiers. Several houses were damaged and one man was killed. Upon leaving, the cruisers sailed eastward. The flow-ers of Algiers appears to have been responsible for the bombardment that the cruisers afterwards sent British men-of-war.

### WAR NEWS.

#### HONGKONG CATHOLICS AND THE WAR.

The following commentary appears in the "Bulletin of the Catholic Women's League," under the heading of "The War."

The thought that is uppermost in the minds of all these days, dwarfing all others, is of course, the great European War. For well nigh fifteen years—roughly ever since the Kaiser laid the foundation of a first class navy—threats of a universal conflagration, a liberal Armageddon, have been in the air. For fifteen years the leading nations of the world have been kept in a state of unrest. They have been forced into a suicidal policy of building up huge armaments and gigantic armies; the upkeep of which has been a strain on the nerves and resources of the nations; that wise men felt could not last for ever. Writers, like Norman Angell, might say that the intricate conditions of modern civilization, and the interlacing interests of commerce, were subversive of war; but the correct reading of history, now once more vindicated, shows clearly that it is the passions of men, and not their cool calculations, that have been the cause of war. For fifteen years, in spite of increasing commerce, luxury, wealth, and (shall we say?) prosperity, the nations of Europe had been living over a smouldering volcano that at any moment might burst into flame. They had been living, not in fancied security, it is true, but in an ever present apprehension, over a land mine that any spark, however insignificant, might light. And so many had prophesied, the spark came from a wholly unexpected and insignificant cause. A nameless, obscure student threw a bomb at Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, and within a fortnight the whole of Europe was in a blaze!

Owing to its central position in the East, and its unique importance, commercial and strategic, Hongkong could not fail to be affected in a very special manner by the fact of England being at war with Germany. Steps were instantly taken to place the Island in a state of defence. The troops were mobilized; the Colony placed under martial law; and practically the whole British male population enrolled in the Volunteers and placed under arms.

In this emergency, the Catholic community has special cause to congratulate itself on its Christian and patriotic action. While yielding to none in the fervour of its loyalty, this was exhibited in a very practical light. Before the declaration of war—while the bells were ringing, and the dark over Europe, but many were still incredulous of a rupture—the Bishop called for special prayers for the preservation of peace. "Which" was held in the Cathedral on the 1st of August, after the 7.30 Mass for the speedy restoration of peace. Special services for the same intention were held daily in the convents. In a circular, widely distributed in all the Churches and published in the daily press, His Lordship made a sensible and eloquent appeal, which went direct to the hearts of his flock, for the exercise of charity and common-sense in the emergency. First of all in the Colony the Bishop with his clergy, together with two nuns of the Trinitarian and Italian Convents, placed their services at the disposal of the Government, for use in the hospitals or otherwise. Their example was quickly followed by others, and when Lady May made an appeal, a few days later for volunteers for nursing, it met with a ready response, though by some more so than by the "Catholic Women's League," recruited elsewhere. The enthusiasm and patriotic action of the male portion of the Portuguese community was also nobly shown in the action of the Boy Scouts and Boyguides who unhesitatingly placed themselves at the entire disposal of the Government and were quickly found useful.

In this way the Catholics of Hongkong have proved themselves to be a body animated by high and noble ideals; as exhibited in the late Eucharistic Celebrations, and content itself with mere "devotion," but extends to the active service of God and fellow man. If the excellent spirit displayed in the time of emergency and trial continues, the Catholics of Hongkong will not fail to do their part in fulfilling one of the ideals of the Eucharistic Congresses—that of extending the social reign of Jesus Christ.

### JAPAN'S MODERATE DEMANDS.

It is a matter of satisfaction, writes the Yozudra, that Japan's demands on Germany are of a comparatively moderate character. It is understood that as a condition of publicists, insisted on stronger measures, but moderate counsel prevailed in the Government. If must not be supposed, however, that those who are responsible for the country's diplomacy are all men of an unselfish proclivity. It is conceivable that Japan has published her ultimatum to Germany only half of what she has to say, and the other half will be "got out" by the "Peking Press," in a little time.

There is one little question that the Peking Press will not fail to bring up, and that is the question of the "Peking Press," in a little time.

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### TURKEY'S WANTS

#### A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

#### Anglo-Turkish Entente.

1. To help in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.  
2. To emphasize the strategic and commercial importance of that integrity to the British Empire.  
3. To promote a cordial understanding between the British and Turkish nations.

With these objects in view the Ottoman Association makes a direct appeal to all friends of Turkey.

"The times are critical, and in view of what they regard as a fresh menace against the power of Europe, the Association appeals to the Government to use their own influence and invite the co-operation of the other Powers in order to avert the threatened hostility. The reason put forward by the Hellenic Government for its aggressive attitude is the alleged persecution of Greeks in Thrace and in parts of Western Anatolia. While freely admitting that ill-treatment of Greeks has occurred in Ottoman territory and that considerable numbers of Greeks have migrated to Salonika and the islands of Chios and Mitylene, the members of the Association are convinced that the sufferings experienced by these Greeks are incomparably less severe and less extensive than those inflicted upon the Moslems of Macedonia. In any case, they say, the original aggressors in these persecutions and expulsions were obviously the Greeks themselves. Specific, cumulative, and convincing evidence exists to prove that.

#### FAIR PLAY FOR TURKEY.

Mr. E. N. Bennett, the hon. secretary of the Association, interviewed by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," said: "We, the members of the Ottoman Association, feel that Turkey should have, but has not had, fair play from the Powers. Many of us believe that the constitutional revolution in Turkey was bona-fide; but that the moment Turkey commenced to set her house in order she was confronted by all sorts of difficulties. There was the Tripoli campaign, which most of us regarded as international brigandage. Then again the moment she had finished with Tripoli there was the collision in the Balkan States and war was forced upon her against her will. Turkey is not an aggressive Power; what she really wants is repose, is time to re-establish herself, develop her resources and secure the better government of her Empire. It really looks as if the Great Powers did not want to give her a chance, but are trying to keep the Macedonian sore open."

"We are not sentimentalists. We do not want to imitate our Philhellenic friends who are blind admirers of the Greeks. We are quite level-headed people. All we want is fair play for Turkey as a nation. Above all, perhaps, we appreciate the importance of not exasperating Moslem feeling in India. Our Moslem fellow-subjects have been surely tried by what they consider the injustice and humiliating conditions to which Turkey has had to submit."

"When Turkey conquered Greece in 1898, she did not secure a single village for herself; since the last Balkan war, Turkey has been deprived of nine tenths of her European territory, and two islands which she regards as essential to the defence of her chief Asiatic port. If Greece is permitted by the Powers to embark on a fresh war of aggression against Turkey, it is difficult to exaggerate the effect which will be produced on the feelings of millions of our loyal Moslem fellow-subjects in India, whose patience has been sorely tried by what they consider the injuries and humiliations inflicted on the Ottoman people."

#### PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

You are contemplating an active campaign, are you not?

"Yes, by means of lectures, questions in Parliament, and a variety of other ways. We intend to further wherever possible British trade in Turkey where there is a serious danger of its being ousted for the benefit of the Italians and Germans. It must not be forgotten that there are enormous possibilities of legitimate trade development in Asia Minor. At present the Young Turks would rather have British sympathy than that of any other Power, but if they do not get it they will be driven into the hands of Germany."

"In the meantime we hope the Government may see fit to submit to the Ottoman and Hellenic Governments the desirability of accepting an International Commission, for the purpose of regulating what appears to be now inevitable, the migration of Turks to Anatolia and of Greeks to Macedonia, and of securing adequate compensation on both sides for those dispossessed of their lands, houses, and property. Greece has no cause to hold against Turkey, which Turkey does not possess in a more valid form against Greece; and timely intervention by the Powers would almost certainly prevent hostilities based on such grounds as those brought forward by Greece."

#### RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Expeller for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time; as the largest disease runs on the body it is to cure. It is a bottle in dew, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

# Weismann's

For BREAD

# Weismann's

For CAKES

# Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Ltd.

HAVE OPENED OUT A SPLENDID NEW RANGE OF

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FIVE PIECE SETS  
CONSISTING OF  
JUG, BASIN, CHAMBER,  
SOAP DISH AND TOOTH  
BRUSH STAND  
INCLUDING FLORAL  
DESIGNS AND WHITE  
WARE WITH GOLD BAND

Price \$4.50 \$7.00 \$8.75 \$10.50

Per Set.

## A ROYAL DRINK. "King George IV" Scotch Whisky



"King George IV" is known and appreciated everywhere for its purity, flavour, age, and digestive properties.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.

Large Scotch Whisky Capital Employed  
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## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Codes Used: A.I., A.B.C., Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.  
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	WIDTH AT KEEL	DEPTH AT KEEL	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT MIDDLE	DEPTH AT TAIL	DEPTH AT HEAD	DEPTH AT MIDDLE	DEPTH AT TAIL
KOWLOON									
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 21 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 22 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 23 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 24 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 25 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 26 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 27 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 28 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 29 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 30 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 32 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 33 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 34 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 35 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 40 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 41 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 42 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 43 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 44 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 45 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 46 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 47 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 48 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 49 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 50 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 51 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 52 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 53 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 54 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 55 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 56 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 57 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 58 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 59 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 60 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 61 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 62 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 63 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 64 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 65 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 66 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 67 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 68 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 69 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 70 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 71 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 72 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 73 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 74 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 75 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 76 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 77 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 78 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 79 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 80 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 81 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 82 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 83 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 84 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 85 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 86 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 87 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 88 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 89 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 90 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 91 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 92 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 93 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 94 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 95 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 96 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 97 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 98 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 99 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
No. 100 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,  
1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

## TO LET

## TO LET

FURNISHED, 3 CLIFTON GARDENS  
(19 Conduit Road).  
Apply  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 971

## TO LET

TO BE LET—Immediate Possession.  
ALVA VILLAS No. 3, Austin  
Avenue, Kowloon, comprising 5 big airy  
rooms etc.  
Apply to  
PATELL & Co.,  
79, Wyndham Street.  
903

## TO LET

1 A HACIENDA E., No. 74, Mount  
Kailash Road.  
Apply  
CHATER & MOBY,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

## TO LET

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17  
Conduit Road).  
GODOWN 98, Mauchai Road.  
GODOWN No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy  
Town.  
Apply  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 940

## TO LET

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS,  
From 1st September next.  
Apply to  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 908

## TO LET

NO. 7, KNOTSFORD TERRACE,  
Kowloon.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 963

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the  
First Floor, including Treasury on  
Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the  
German Bank.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1914. 73

## TO LET

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the  
First Floor of Bello Buildings, 31,  
Wyndham Street.  
Apply to  
P. A. XAVIER,  
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.  
Hongkong, July 11, 1914. 618

## TO LET

HOUSE No. 3, ORMSBY  
TERRACE do.  
Apply to  
SPANISH DOMINION  
PROSECUTION,  
Hongkong, August 31, 1914. 934

## TO LET

TOP FLOOR HUMPHREYS BUILD-  
INGS, Kowloon. Immediate  
occupation if desired.  
"ABERTHOLWIN" Peak Road.  
Six roomed house completely furnished.  
Immediate occupation if desired.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1914.

## W. S. BAILEY &amp; Co., Ltd.

## Kowloon Bay

## SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.

VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,  
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,  
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.  
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MEE CHEUNG  
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A  
SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS  
108 HOUSE HONGKONG

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS  
BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING  
POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE  
NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES  
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS" LONDON.

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KINGSLERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill  
district, overlooking the Botanical